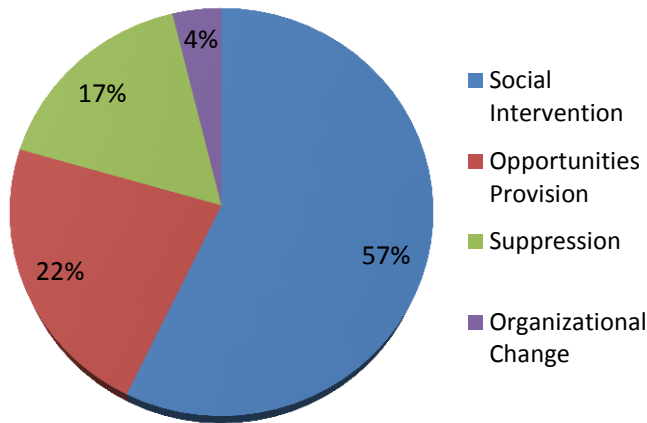


Brockton Shannon CSI, 2015

Funded Partners: Brockton Police Department, City of Brockton, Brockton Public Schools, Brockton Christian Mentoring Initiative, Father Bill's and Mainspring Coalition, Massachusetts State Parole, Old Colony YMCA

This initiative is funded by the Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety and Security, Office of Grants and Research, Justice and Prevention Division, Daniel Bennett, Secretary

Figure 1. Brockton Shannon CSI 2015
Funding Allocation: \$480,555



Highlights of Shannon Participants:

Funded Population:

- 9 funded programs
- 127 youth served
 - 77 youth identified as high risk

Employment:

- 48 youth participated in subsidized summer employment

Law Enforcement/Courts and Prosecution:

- 877 law enforcement supported home visits completed
- 92 law enforcement supported ride-alongs completed
- 25 warrants served during warrant sweeps

Personal Development:

- 35 received case management
- 4,475 street outreach contacts with high-risk youth

Community Mobilization

- 54 instances of gang-related graffiti removed from public areas

Community Gang Problem: In Brockton, gang members are involved in incidents and arrests involving gun and knife violence, assault and batteries, robberies, sale/distribution of narcotics, prostitution, home invasions, and kidnappings. Brockton gang members are not located in any one particular neighborhood. Violence in Brockton is widespread and gang members live throughout the city. Brockton gangs are using rental cars to actively hunt rivals and target other drug distribution organizations while avoiding police detection. Most notable are currently the Owens Avenue Gang (an older crew mid 20's and up), the Perkins Ave Gang, and Larry Boyz Gang (late teens through 20's). Brockton Police have identified 118 individuals associated with 24 different gangs, some of which are based in Boston.

Shannon Strategy: In 2015, Brockton was awarded \$480,555 in Shannon CSI funding to incorporate prevention, intervention, and suppression approaches with youth ages 14-24. Brockton devotes resources to street outreach and case management. Collaborations among police, government agencies and community organizations facilitate addressing youth violence through home visits to high-risk youth, case management, street outreach, job readiness programs, and other community change efforts. As Figure 2 shows, over the past five years of Shannon CSI funding, Brockton has experienced declines in three types of youth and young adult arrests: aggravated assaults, simple assaults and robberies.

Figure 2. Brockton Violent Arrestees, ages 14-24

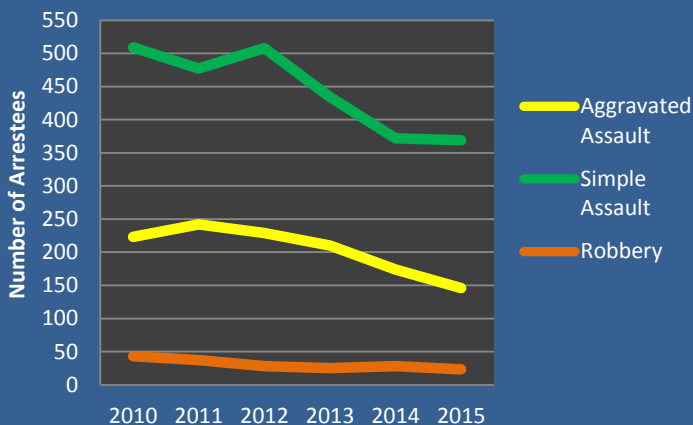
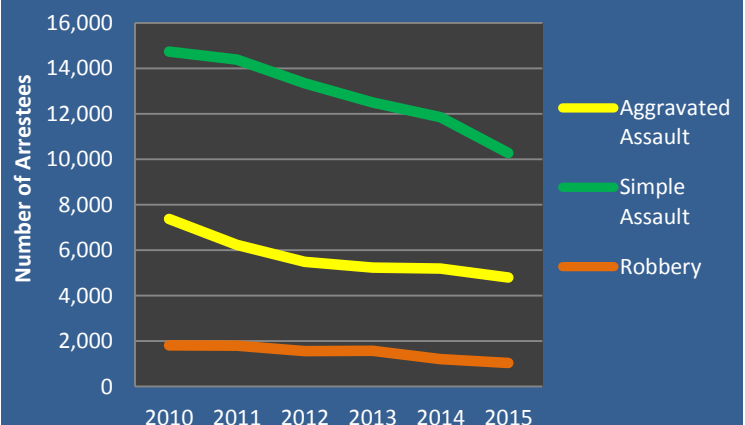


Figure 3. MA Violent Arrestees, Ages 14-24



Prepared in collaboration with the Research and Policy Analysis Division and the Shannon CSI Statewide Research Partner-Clark University.

Information contained in this report is from funding applications, quarterly reports supplied by the site, DESE, US Census, MA Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development, and MA State Police Crime Reporting Unit.

Community Risk Factors

Each community that receives Shannon CSI funds must demonstrate a need for funding based on a high number of risk factors present in the community which perpetuates youth and gang violence. In Brockton, close to 20% of the population lives below the poverty line. Almost half of the public school student population is categorized as economically disadvantaged, as compared to 26.3% statewide. The 4 year drop-out rate is 9.5%, almost double the state dropout rate of 5.1%. Given these community level risk factors, the successful transition of many Brockton youth into adulthood is challenging compared to other non-disadvantaged communities.

Table 1. Brockton Risk Factors, 2015

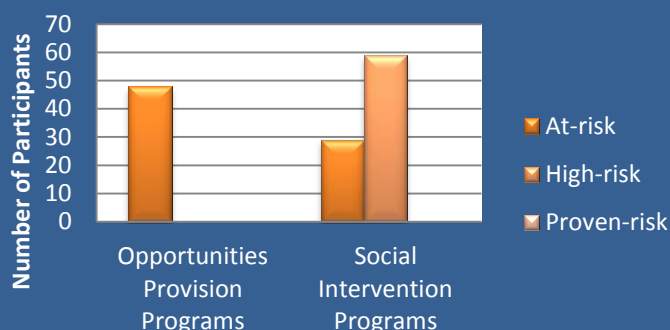
	Brockton	State
Poverty/ Unemployment		
Poverty ^a	17.9%	11.4%
Economically Disadvantaged ^b	45.9%	26.3%
Unemployment rate	6.4%	4.6%
Education/ School Performance		
Graduation rate	76.8%	87.3%
Dropout rate	9.5%	5.1%
ELL Students	20.0%	8.5%
Suspension rate	5.2%	2.9%
Bachelor's Degree (25+)	18.0%	39.4%
Total population (2014 estimate)	94,779	6,745,408
Total public school population (2014-2015)	17,186	955,844

^aAs defined by the US Census Bureau

www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/overview/measure.html

^bAs defined by the MA Department of Elementary and Secondary Education
<http://www.doe.mass.edu/infoservices/data/ed.html>

Figure 4. Number and Risk Level of Brockton Shannon Participants by Strategy Area



Individual Risk Level Definitions

At-risk youth are in danger of engaging in risky behaviors because of the presence of risk factors in their environment (either home or community). These factors include but are not limited to: lack of healthy role models; poor community education outcomes; high rates of community substance abuse; high rates of community violence; and high unemployment and/or poverty rates.

High-risk youth are exposed to similar risk factors as at-risk youth, and are exposed to additional risk factors such as school failure or early school leaving; substance abuse; court involvement; witnessing violence; or violent victimization.

Proven-risk youth are identified as those youth being perpetrators or victims of shooting or stabbing violence.

Overview: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Comprehensive Gang Model

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts's Shannon Community Safety Initiative (CSI) is modeled after the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP) Comprehensive Gang Model (CGM). The CGM is a multi-sector approach to addressing a community's gang and youth violence problem. After completing a needs assessment, communities assemble a steering committee which uses data to develop strategies in the following five areas:

- **Social intervention programs** for gang involved and proven risk youth include street outreach and case management. These programs reach out and act as links to gang-involved youth, their families, and other traditional social service providers. For high risk youth and at-risk youth, social intervention programs can include drop-in recreation, positive youth development, and other mechanisms to reach young people and connect them to positive adults and constructive activities.
- **Suppression programs** include close supervision or monitoring of gang involved youth and other high impact players by police, prosecutors, probation officers, and other officers of the court. These programs include hotspot patrols, law enforcement home visits, ride-alongs, re-entry, and special prosecutors.
- **Opportunity provision programs** provide education, training, and employment programs for gang involved youth and young people at high risk for youth violence and gang involvement.
- **Organizational change** is the development and implementation of policies and procedures that result in the most effective use of available and potential resources, within and across agencies, to better address the gang problem.
- **Community mobilization** includes educating the community about gang and youth violence trends in their city or neighborhood and involving them in strategies to confront the problem.